

MR. LARIVIÈRE REJOICES.

In the Manitoba of the 30th ult., Mr. Larivière says of the Ontario elections:

"Although we may be Conservatives, the exceptional circumstances under which these elections have taken place compel us to rejoice at the result. The Mail and the other enemies of our country have done all in their power to excite the prejudices of race and religion; their triumph would have been that of fanaticism and bigotry."

The hon. gentleman continues:
"The Mail and its friends have insulted the Populacy of Ontario with disgraceful violence and indignity; the province has responded by a vote which is an honor to and to the noble ones who were attacked. As the Free Press at Winnipeg says: 'The Protestant honor is shared and sent to the harn, west a due, le clerc, Protestant est digne de renvoyer le franc.'"

"We repeat it although Conservatives, the special circumstances under which these elections have been carried on compel us to rejoice at the result."

Now, we have in the foregoing a minister in Mr. Norquay's "conservative" government, not trying to please Montreal, majority in Ontario has been increased. What do the Conservatives of Manitoba, who took the Norquay government, Larivière and all, to their bosoms in the recent elections, think of this?

The smoke of battle has cleared away from the provincial political field, and the government has been sustained with a fair working majority. It only remains the most ordinary perspective powers, however, to see that the country must not be exactly satisfied with the government's policy in the past. It will, therefore, be well for the government, now that they are sustained, to look this fact fairly in the face and see to it that their policy in the future shall be brought nearer to the standard looked for by the people. To do this they must use the pointing stick freely in cutting down expenses and then a large portion of the country's grievances will have been removed.

We suppose the local Norquay organ speaks from inspiration, when it attests the foregoing in a laudatory tone. Thus, then, a tall declaration for the course the Mail has taken in the past. "The most ordinary perspective powers" can now see, so we are informed, that "the country is not yet exactly satisfied with the government's policy in the past," but to say as much before the contest was concluded by the same belly crawling sycophant and "champion of the Hon. John Norquay." But will now be "well for the government" to see that their policy in the future shall be brought nearer to the standard looked for by the people? Why did Norquay while Rome was alive, and only look for the flames, when his skin was scratched? This is what we would like to know. If we were to be the chief of a household, would you and a few honorable minded normals employed in disclosing the rascally mismanagement, and intentional waste of the public funds that have been rampant the past four years, the electors who now look for another standard, would have known nothing of the extravagance of the past, and would not now be in a position to insist on changes in the future. If a new era in financing is about to dawn upon the country, it is the MAIL and papers like it that have not scrupled to expose corruption and wilful waste wherever found, that the ratepayers have to thank for it. If salaries were to be cut off, salaries reduced, unnecessary paraphernalia is to be dispensed with, and the people are to receive more of the money that are their legitimate due, we say it again, it is papers like the MAIL that have to thank for the change, and not the sycophants of the Prevancator stamp that have been bleeding the treasury at every pore the past four years and over. Let the public do their duty to the independent press, and any money they expend in making vigorous institutions of such points, will be truly repaid by the grants received from government, though made reluctantly at the full order of public sentiment.

SHREVE had a happy way of looking at a debt. When some one who was more important than commoners asked him how he managed to buy so many expensive things, he naively replied: "Why, I order them at the shop, and the shopkeeper puts something down in a book, I believe, and once in a while he speaks to me about it, and that's all I know."

Experimenting on Criminals.

A well-known physician in British India wants to make criminals who have been sentenced to death useful as subjects of experiment for the purpose of ascertaining how to treat cholera successfully. He would take any prisoner under sentence of death who gave his consent, experiment upon him, and if the experiment itself did not result fatally, spare the prisoner's life. As the number of capital convictions in British India is between three hundred and four hundred a year, there would probably be plenty of candidates for the chance of escape thus afforded. — *Chicago Tribune.*

Mrs. Booser. How did you happen to lose so much money while you were in England at Coney Island, love? Did you carry it under your oil-skin bathing cap? Booser (absent-mindedly)—Bathing? When? Lost money? How? Mrs. Booser—Why, I heard you tell Mr. Tompkins you had dropped fifty dollars in the pool. — *Tid Bits.*

SAVED FROM THE DRAFT.

How Peter Duffy Managed to Escape Conscription During the War.

During the darker days of the war, when its holiday features had given place to genuine blood and universal sorrow; when the dazzling uniforms had been dragged in the mud and dust of many campaigns, and the soil of every Southern State had swallowed up the dust of brothers and sons, and when the roll of drums and flash of swords no longer won new recruits to death's grim carnival, there came the draft, with all its honors, but none of the dearly-bought glory of volunteer service.

Peter Duffy, an Irish blacksmith, with a young wife and a large family of five little children, was among the first in Southern Wisconsin to draw a sorrowful prize. He felt that he absolutely could not go. He tried every way to evade the call of certain duty, but met with nothing but elation, ridicule and defeat.

One day, Hon. James H. Earnest was speaking in the State Senate, when a messenger came and told him that a man outside the senate chamber wanted to see him. Owing to some misunderstanding, Mr. Duffy was ushered into the room. He had a good deal of hair, which he allowed to grow in wild profusion. He did not hold himself in special awe in any way for that hair. His head looked like an old hair mattress that had been turned wrong side out by a cynic and deserted by its friends. He became the cynosure of all eyes. The speech lost its interest and came to a close.

"Now, Peter," said Mr. Earnest, "what's the matter with you?"

"Senator, I'm kilt. I'm a cold corpse. Me wife is widdy. They do have me graded, Jim. There's only half a nose to show, and I'm pained. I want you to see the President, or Mr. Davis, or General Mecklen, or some of them boys, and save me. If I can't do it, I'm a gorn oop, and me wife is a widdy widdy bound for the poorhouse. Help me out, Senator. Pass a bill making it a felony on the negro race to graft an Irish orphan into this general massacre. Do that, Jim, and I'll pray for ye all me life, and the Lord knows you made it, too, and I'll do it for blacksmiths at half price."

"Mr. Earnest thought all those things were a little bit of a nuisance."

"Peter," said he, "you seem to be a little bit of an overbearing majority, and I should your resignation would not be accepted. Unless you fall to pass some good explanation you will have to go to the house."

Mr. Duffy thought of something. "Senator, I'm kilt. I can't do any more for myself. What's an excuse for a red nose? Knocked the daylights out of me and I'm a cold corpse."

Mr. Earnest had never noticed this, but he really didn't want to see Duffy go, and in the kindness of his heart he encouraged the idea a little. He even went over to see Dr. Hoyt at Camp Randall, and while they made some scientific experiments with lemons and sugar and spurs, he drew the conversation toward Mr. Duffy.

The next day Mr. Earnest told Peter to come down to the Park Hotel and visit him in his room. At the appointed hour Senator Earnest produced a list of questions and told him he would have to answer these satisfactorily. He took the list and saw to it that a class of students who have scarcely secured a list of questions prior to the day of examination. Every day after the legislative session had closed Mr. Earnest would repair to his room in company with Mr. Duffy, and they would go through the rehearsal. Finally the time for Duffy's examination came, and Senator Earnest had to go to Camp Randall to assist. A question would be propounded to Peter, and he would turn with great gravity and earnestness to Mr. Earnest by him, and ask:

"What do you say, Jim?" Then Jim would bowl the question into Duffy's off year. The examination went on, but only that Earnest nearly died trying to keep a straight face. Finally came the last test, which generally caught the impostor. Dr. Hoyt turned with great disgust to the other examining surgeons and said:

"Gentlemen, we don't want this bump on a log. He can't learn anything. I think we had better leave the blacksmith-black wooden-head at home, where his family can attend to him and see that he don't mess the resurrection."

This was said in a low tone of voice to catch the unwary Irishman, but slowly he turned to Senator Earnest and gravely inquired:

"What do you say, Jim?" Then Jim would bowl the question into Duffy's off year. The examination went on, but only that Earnest nearly died trying to keep a straight face. Finally came the last test, which generally caught the impostor. Dr. Hoyt turned with great disgust to the other examining surgeons and said:

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LAND, LABOR AND DOLLARS.

The Best Farming That Which is Most Profitable.

As long as men farm for profit, that system of farming which will produce the largest crop of dollars per acre, in their respective localities, is the best farming they can do. That the same manner of farming does not produce the same crop of dollars in all places, that, as a rule, there is an important relation between the value of the land in any locality and the system of farming that can be most profitably used there, and that this is governed by laws over which individuals have but limited control, seem evident to me from the following reasons:

It is a well-known fact that the more labor, beyond a certain quantity, expended on a given area of land, the less will be the amount produced on that land, in proportion to the additional labor expended; although under certain conditions this additional labor is profitable, still the labor decreases in productiveness, as the cultivation increases beyond a certain point. Prof. Perry illustrates this as follows:

"If I double the labor upon my turnip field, I may, possibly, for a single year, double my crop of turnips, but if I double the expense for the next year, I shall not realize my crop for it that were the loss of returns in agriculture, it increased cost upon a given area increased the product in the same ratio, and were as good for producing two purposes as one hundred acres, and one hundred acres were as good as a hundred."

This fact is so universally true that it is stated as a law by writers on political economy in this way: "Relatively diminishing returns accompany increasing expenditures upon land." From this it can be seen that while a given area of land is producing as many bushels as possible, the labor employed on this land is not producing as many bushels as it might, if used on more land.

The highest productiveness of agricultural land, and the highest productiveness of agricultural labor are as different as the extremes of heat and cold; either may be profitably used, but various conditions determine which can be most profitably employed in any given locality.

Under certain conditions it pays best to make labor as productive as possible, although by doing so the land is not made as productive as it might be, while under other conditions it pays best to make land as productive as possible, although by doing so the labor is not made as productive as it might be.

The same reason that makes land cheap in any locality makes labor dear and high, and the price of the products low, that is, limited population. If land is cheap, the interest charge on its value is small, although the rate of interest may be somewhat higher in a new country.

Suppose we are farming in the West, where land is worth fifteen dollars an acre; the interest charge on the value of the land, and the price of our products, will be low, but labor will be scarce and high. It would pay as best to make the expensive labor as productive as possible by taking advantage of the low interest charge; consequently we should use the labor in cultivating a comparatively large amount of land, rather than in increasing the cultivation on a smaller area. These conditions account for a great extent for the large farms and inferior farming seen in the West.

Suppose we are farming in the East, where land is worth one hundred and fifty dollars per acre; the interest charge, and the price of our products, will be high, but labor will be comparatively plentiful and cheap. It would pay us best to increase the productiveness of the expensive land by taking advantage of the cheap labor; consequently we should use the labor in intensifying the cultivation of a more limited area, and thus save as much of the high interest charge as possible.

These conditions account to a great extent for the smaller farms and superior cultivation seen in the East. We see the size of the farms gradually decrease and the cultivation increase as we travel from the West to the East. If we go as far as parts of England and France, we see the large farm of the West grow smaller all the way until it is but a highly cultivated garden of a few acres; but all the time the value of the land has been increasing; the small French garden is worth as much as the large American farm, and the difference in the manner of cultivation is as marked as the difference in the value per acre.

The practical application of these facts for farmers and persons interested in farming land, is for them to consider the value of land in their neighborhood before they decide how they will cultivate it, and not think any particular system will pay them, because it pays some one else in another place, it will not, unless the conditions (such as the fertility and adaptability of the soil, shipping facilities, distances from market, size of the market, density of population and the like) are similar in both places.

It will be unfortunate if base ball engenders the numbers which have caused the extinction of the game in Cuba. The passers of the crowd upon the tropical island far exceed the power of law and order, and unlike an American crowd, which simply lurks in the shadows, the Cuban crowd endangers life. It is not safe to play a serious game in Cuba. — *Chicago Times.*

ESTRAY.

Came into the possession of the undersigned, about the 15th Nov., a BRED COW. The owner can have same by proving property, and paying expenses. W. P. TAYLOR, Sec. 25, Tp. 10, R. 20.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Western Division.

TRAIN SERVICE.

CHANGE OF TIME

On and after Feb. 15, 1886, trains will move as follows:

Going West.	Going East.
8:30 a.m. Leave Winnipeg	Arrive 3:45 p.m.
11:30 a.m. Portage la Prairie	2:45 p.m.
1:30 p.m. Carleton Place	1:45 a.m.
3:15 p.m. Brandon	9:15 a.m.
5:15 p.m. Brantford	2:15 a.m.
8:45 a.m. Regina	9:30 a.m.
6:25 a.m. Moose Jaw	7:30 p.m.
1:25 p.m. Swift Current	11:45 a.m.
6:55 p.m. Maple Creek	5:45 a.m.
10:25 a.m. Arrive Medicine Hat	Leave 1:30 a.m.

Going South.

Leave.

Winnipeg.

Arrive.

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MARE FOR SALE.

A valuable breed mare, second to none in the province. In fact by J. E. Smith's stable. For cash or exchange for good horses. J. H. HUGHES, Brandon.

LOST.

On the seventh inst. between Brandon and Winnipeg, a cutter pole and wagon. The owner's name will be sent to the Brandon Weekly Mail for a reward.

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Came into the possession of the undersigned, about the 15th Nov., a BRED COW. The owner can have same by proving property, and paying expenses. W. P. TAYLOR, Sec. 25, Tp. 10, R. 20.

SCHOLARS.

WE WILL SAVE.

15 PER CENT

On all your Purchases of

SCHOOL BOOKS,

SCRIBBLERS,

SLATES, &c.

AT THE

MAIL BOOKSTORE

One door west of Postoffice.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Magnificent Palace Sleeping Cars will be run on all through passenger trains between Winnipeg and Brandon and Winnipeg and Port Arthur.

Trains move on Winnipeg time.

JOHN M. EGAN, W. C. VAN HORNE, Gen. Superintendent, Gen. Manager.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To Merchants Throughout the Country.

The time will soon come when the farmers will be asking for Machine Oil.

MCCOLL'S LARDINE,

Pronounced on all sides to be the BEST OIL going for Mowing and Threshing Machines. It does not gum, and wears fully as well as Castor or Sweet Oil, and is only about one half the price. Give our traveller an order, or send for sample lot.

MCCOLL BROS. & CO.,

TORONTO, ONTARIO.

ROSE & CO.,

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

Rosser Av., Brandon,

(NEXT DOOR TO IMPERIAL BANK)

PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

PATENT MEDICINES,

SPICES,

PERFUMERY,

TOILET ARTICLES

A lot of Pears' Soap just received

A competent dispenser on hand night & day

HEALTH FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.

THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Bilious Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For children and the aged they are priceless.

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

[For Sore Throats, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds.

Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at THOMAS HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 78, NEW OXFORD STREET (NEAR 533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, E.C.) And are sold by all the Chemists, Druggists, and Dealers in the World.

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THE RED FLAG!

SOMERVILLE & CO.

WILL REMOVE TO THEIR NEW PREMISES,

(OCCUPIED AT PRESENT BY GEO. CRAIG & CO.,)

ABOUT THE 15TH INST.,

Please note the change.

REGULAR VISIT TO BRANDON.

TO SUFFERERS FROM CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE HEAD, THROAT AND LUNGS.

The Surgeons from the International Throat and Lung Institute, 173 Church St., Toronto, will be at the Grand View Hotel, Brandon, Friday and Saturday.

February 18 and 19,

For the Special Treatment of the above named diseases which are cured by the Spermometer, the invention of Dr. Souville, of Paris. Marvellous success has been achieved in the cure of all Nasal, Throat and Lung diseases. It is the best known treatment in the world for diseases of the Respiratory organs, and is a positive cure for Consumption in its early stages. They have not failed during the last ten years to cure every case of Asthma and Bronchitis which they have undertaken, regardless of the severity of the case, length of time it has stood, or age of patient. Catarrh and Catarrhed Throat which has baffled the skill of all other systems, can be permanently cured after a few weeks of the Spermometer. Testimonials of patients cured in Manitoba.

R. H. Curtis, Portage la Prairie, says: I was cured of a chronic Catarrh in less than six weeks by Dr. Souville's Spermometer.

Man. E. Hall, 31 Vict. St., Winnipeg, says: I was cured of a very bad type of Catarrh by the Spermometer after all other remedies failed.

The Starr Kidney Pad, A PERMANENT Sure Cure for Diseases,

Diseases and ailments of the kidneys, bladder and urinary excretory system, or attendant complaints - including pain in small of back, sides, etc., producing urinary disorders, such as too frequent, scanty, difficult, painful or copious micturition, inability of retention and sedimentary urine, dropsical symptoms, etc., denoting the presence in the system of disease common to the urinary excretory organs, known as gravel, catarrh of the bladder and passages; Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, piles, nervous debility, etc., etc.

Painkillers and analgesics can be obtained from druggists free.

Prices: Child's pad, \$1.50; female bed wetting, regular pad, \$2. Special pad for chronic diseases \$3.

—GEO. BAKER.—As the Starr Kidney Pad Co., of Toronto, are again introducing in this province their famous cure, it is only fair to call attention to the long period of success which has proved their great anxiety for an in any distressing disease. The invariable complaint of catarrh and Bright's disease of the kidneys are affixed by reliable people to yield to the persevering application of this compound pad, which have no equal in the medical treatment of these backs and all venters of the lumbar and genito-urinary organs.

—Victorin Colinet, Mont. 11, 1865.

The genuine can only be obtained from the sole agent, Medical Hall, N. J. Halpin, Chemist and Druggist, Brandon, Man.

WANTED.

GOOD Servant Girl on 10th December, in small family, no children.

Apply to
G. R. COLDWELL,
Barometer, Brandon.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership here before existing between me and the undersigned, as co-partners, under the name of Wilson & Carlock, at the city of Brandon, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts owing to the said Partnership are to be paid to William Wilson at Brandon, Manitoba, and all claims against the said Partnership are to be presented to the said William Wilson, my former partner, will be settled.

Dated at Brandon this twenty-sixth day of November A. D. 1906.

WITNESSES: WILLIAM WILSON,
W. A. McDONALD, JAMES CARRICK.

G. & D. CASSELL,
Bakers and Confectioners,
ROSSER AVE.,
BRANDON.

The Best in the Market Always on
hand at the Lowest Prices.

CALL AT
A. O. KERR'S

For Sample Package
Pure Gold Baking Powder,
One trial will convince you it is the

BEST.

Starwberry, Raspberry
AND
BLACK CURRANT JAM
BY THE POUND.

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS & GROCERIES
OF THE BEST QUALITY.

CHOICE BISCUITS

in great variety.

FARM PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE

MEDICAL HALL,

Opp. Dom'n. Express Office,
Brandon, Man.

Just arrived, a lot of

Pear's Soap & Cosmetiques,

LUBIN'S PERFUMES.

Colgate's Cashmere Bouquet,

Perfumes & Soaps.

Also all the leading
ENGLISH, AMERICAN & CANADIAN

Potent Medicines.

N. J. HALPIN,
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SMALL-POX!

Marks Can be Removed.

LEON & CO.,

London, Perfumers to H. M. the Queen, have
invented and patented the world-
renowned

Obliterator,

Which removes Small-pox Marks of however
long standing. The application is simple
and harmless, causes no inconvenience
and contains nothing injurious.

Price, \$2.50.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

LEON & CO.'S "EPILATORY."

Removes Superfluous Hair in a few minutes
without pain or unpleasant sensation, never to
grow again. Simple and harmless. Full
directions sent by mail. Price \$1.00.

GEO. W. SHAW, GENERAL AGENT
219 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

For Sale.

A QUARTER SECTION OF LAND
situated within 5 miles of Brandon, being N.
W. quarter of S. 6th, to rge. 19 west. The
land is first class with about 20 acres cultivated.
With good water, and within one mile of a
School and Church, and a good neighborhood.
For further particulars inquire of

DALY & COLDWELL,
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Perfect Fits.

IF YOU WANT A
Cheap & Neat Fitting Suit

—Call on—
L. STOCKTON,

Next to Dr. Fleming's Drug Store.

Fashionable
Summer
Suits
FROM \$16 UP.

All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. Bring along your cash and we will make prices suit you.

L. STOCKTON.

Pioneer Tailor.

JOHN DICKINSON,

DEALER IN

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Cornes Ninth St. and Rosser Avenue.

BRANDON, - - MANITOBA

L.B.L. No. 1531

Moves to their Hall, 15th Street, every Tuesday
at 10 o'clock, or before that time.

YOUTHFUL BUSINESS CONCERN

J. YOUNG, W. H.
K. REID, Managers

Ask Your Druggist for

DR. BELL'S

MEDICAL DISCOVERY

FOR

Weak, Nervous and Debilitated Men.

A Prompt, Positive and Permanent Cure for Nervous Debility, Organic Weakness, Premature Decay, and all Urinary Troubles, no matter how induced, or of how long standing. It restores to perfect health the Young, Middle-aged and Old. This medicine is reliable, has never failed, or ever will fail, to cure speedily and thoroughly, everyone when used as directed, and the advice given is strictly adhered to. It is convenient in form, pleasant to take, and does not interfere with business pursuits. Endorsed by thousands who have used it. Be sure you obtain Dr. Bell's Medical Discovery, and take no other. Your druggist will order it for you, or on sale, or by mail on receipt of

Price, One Dollar.

Three to Five packages will cure obstinate cases that have resisted every other form of treatment. Prepared only by

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